WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. IV.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1824. [NO. 202.

PRINTED
BY PHILO WHITE,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Forte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand *Piano*, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824. 93

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, the 1st day of April, 1824.

Benjamin Alexander	Henry Linker
Abijah Alexander	Henry Leason.
John Anderson	Rev. Elam J. Morrison
Osmund Alexander.	Rev. Robert M'Culloch
Alexander Bain	Robert M'Culloch
Warren Barker	Abraham L. Masters
Elizabeth Benson	Jas. & Arthur Meek
Daniel Blackwelder	Abraham C. M'Ree, 2
Josiah Bradshaw.	William M'Claren
Noah Corzine, 2	John M'Kinley
Samuel Corzine	Hugh S. M'Calebs
Andrew Corzine	Archibald Morrison
Hugh Campbell	Rev. Geo. M'Wharton
Thomas Ciser	James M'Calebs.
William Cenoy	William Newel.
William Ceaton.	Thomas Pasinger
Alexander Dorton	Benjamin Plunket
Owen Dry.	Ezra Parks.
John Furr	Mary Roland
Mitchel Fleming	Jane Russel.
William Fleming	Nathaniel Sims
Robert Ferguson	Christopher Sides
Allison Fleming.	Samuel Shinn
Francis Glass	Martha A. Smith
William Glover.	John Sugg
Mary Huie	Asa Smith.
Dr. Elam Harris	Lewis Tucker
Abner Hagans	Peter Teter.
Eli Honeycut	Francis Vannerson.
Catharine Hagler	James D. White
Franklin Harris	James Welch
John House.	George Whitley.
John Johnson	John Yawman.
Benjamin S. Johnson.	

D. STORKE, *A. P. M.*

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C. on the 31st day of March A. D. 1824.

Peter Albright	James Kincaid
John Adams	Elizabeth Kilpatrick.
Stokes Aderton	Daniel Leazor
Margaret Allison.	Martin Leazor
Thos. Brackin	Alex. Lamm
Moses Brown	Sam'l. Lucky
Cornelius Buckhanon	Harman Latham
Caty Bullen	Isaac Linster, 2
Lorin Bates	Hiram D. Lovesay
Jno. D. Balo	Joseph Lethgo.
Rice C. Ballard	William Miller
N. A. Bryan	Wm. Montgomery
John Blackburn	Mariah M'Kenzie
James W. Bryan, 2	George Miller
Jonathan Barber	Felix M'Larin
William Barber	William M'Argo
Adam Beck	David M'Makin
Spencer Benson	Edw. M'Rady
William Black.	Col. D. M'Guire
James Caruthers	Jonn Martin
Levy Cambell	John M'Lunmy
John Carigan	George M. Murr
John Caughenour	William Mahaly
John Cambell	John Morrow
William Chapman	Edward M'Lister
Joseph Cowan	Nancy M'Lister
John Coats	Henry Myers
Joseph Castlou	John Martin
John Carigan	Clarissa Morrill
George Cambell	Jno. M'Neely, 2.
Stanly Chaffin	Jno. D. Norris, 2
Conrad Casper	Leroy Napier.
Benj. Cowan	Samuel Price
A. H. Chaffin	Anthony Peeler
Erastus Case.	Samuel E. Phillips
Aquiler Davenport	Enoch Phillips
John R. Donel	Valentine Pence
Joseph Dobbins.	Jesse Park.
Ro. Elliott	Samuel Riblin
William Eddreth	Philip Rice
Philip Eagle.	John Ridinger
Robert Foster	Rodias Riley
Wm. Flemming	L. R. Rose
Abraham Fox	John Ried
John H. Freeling	Nathan Riley
Grief H. Ferguson.	Harry H. Robison.
George W. Grimes	Henry Sossaman
Samuel Gardner	John Steel
James Grimes	William Smith
Rich'd. Gillespie	David Stewart
Charles Glover	Leroy Smart
Charles Griffith	George Smith
Alex. P. Graham	William Stephenson
Joseph Graham.	Daniel Swink
Joseph Hall, 2	Philip Shaver
James A. Hendricks	William H. Steelman
James Hunter	Epes Spain
George Hoover	Robert Spence
Henry Hartman	John Simmons
Henry Harrison	George Smith
Mary Hatch	Edmund Southard
Rich'd. Harris	John Stirewalt
Samuel Hughey	Jeremiah Seamands.
Bryan Hotchkiss, 2	Hiram Turner
Benj. Hughey	Samuel Taylor
John Hyde	Mrs. Mary Todd
Elizabeth Hicks.	Benj. Tennison
Robert Johnston	Mary A. Townsend.
Louis Jacobs	Robert Wood
John Johnston.	Richmond Wall, 2
John Knight	Mary Wall
Wendle Klutts	Joel Wren
Thomas Kent	Jacob Weaver
Carras Kimble	Absolem Wall
Isaac Knight	James Wright.

SAMUEL REEVES, *P. M.*

Printing, of every description,
PROMPTLY executed at this office, in a style of workmanship corresponding with the improvements of the present day.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. White: As I have always understood that your paper professed to be an indifferent dispenser of justice to all men and all parties, I take the liberty of asking you to copy into your columns a piece from the National Intelligencer, signed "A Virginian." It is so good an answer to the wholesale proscription dealt out in the address of the Washington *caucus*, that I am solicitous it should be read by all your patrons.

D.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

Gentlemen: The argument most pertinciously urged, and apparently most relied on, by the members and advocates of the late congressional caucus, is, its necessity for *maintaining the union and ascendancy of the democratic party*. The fact, that this argument is urged exclusively by the adherents of one of the candidates for the presidential chair, who justify the belief, that it was resorted to merely for the purpose of adding to *his* strength, by reviving and enlisting in his behalf feelings which have no longer any foundation in principle; and which, in the minds of intelligent and distinterested politicians of all parties, have long since been superseded by a spirit of tolerant and more expanded patriotism. Taking it for granted, however, that there are at least some amongst those who have given it their sanction, sincere in their belief of its importance in promoting, not merely the election of their favorite candidate, but the general welfare of the nation, I beg leave, in the course of a very few remarks, to submit to an intelligent community, the considerations which ought, in my opinion, to deprive this argument of all its force.

When the people of any country are divided in opinion, as to the constitution under which they live, or the principles upon which the government ought to be administered, it is very natural, and certainly very proper, that those who think alike, should take the necessary measures for promoting union among themselves, and for giving ascendancy to their favorite principles. Thus organized, and thus acting, they constitute a party, but not a faction. They look to the interest of their country, and not to self aggrandizement. And if, amongst the measures of concert and party discipline, which are adopted, they think fit to secure the more important offices, either of profit or honor, in the hands of their own adherents, to the exclusion of their political opponents, they do no more than may be justified on every principle of sound discretion and real patriotism.

Such has actually been the case in the United States. From the first organization of the government, down to the termination of the late war, this country has been divided into two great political parties, differing, at all times, either as to the excellence of the constitution itself, the spirit in which it was to be construed, or the general principles of which the government of its creation ought to be administered. Neither party has yielded to the other, in the zeal with which it has sought to procure concert among its members, or to give ascendancy to its principles. And, although we may lament the occasional inconsistencies, and the dangerous excesses into which both have been unavoidably betrayed, by an indiscriminate support on the one hand, and an indiscriminate opposition on the other, to the measures of the existing administration, we cannot, for a moment, admit, that the majority of either actuated by any other than the purest, the most patriotic, and the most disinterested motives. A contrary belief would be in direct hostility with the principle to which, as republicans, we all accede, that the great mass of the people, however they may be deceived, are, nevertheless, honest in their intentions.

Such is believed to be the view which every intelligent and candid man must take, in relation to the operations of the two parties into which we have been divided. Nor is it at all affected by the fact, that selfish and designing men have sometimes been associated with, and, occasionally, perhaps, admitted into the confidence of both. This is a misfortune inseparable from the frailties of our nature, and ought in truth, to increase the spirit of toleration with which we should look on the errors into which all have occasionally been betrayed.

What has hitherto been said, is, of course, applicable only to parties separated from each other by some actual difference of principle. Parties are, under any circumstances, evils. They beget excitement, interrupt social and political harmony, and not unfrequently exclude from the service of the government, the best feelings and the best talents of the nation. These inconveniencies, however, are tolerated, as the result of the imperfection of human institutions, and of the impossibility of procuring the general assent of mankind to any proposition not susceptible of mathematical demonstration. They are necessary and unavoidable sacrifices to principle—and to principle only.

Whenever any number of individuals, on the contrary, differing essentially among themselves, combine, for the purpose of perpetuating an unmeaning name, continuing distinctions unfounded in principle, and entailing on the nation the evils inseparable from parties, such individuals constitute a faction. Animated by no patriotic feeling, they seek only to narrow the competition for office; and, inorder to increase the chances of their own elevation, are willing to keep alive forever the flame of political contention, and to deprive the country of the services of many of its most valuable citizens.

If the Catholics of Ireland maintained at this day the doctrines of their ancestors; if they now contended for the supremacy of the Pope, and held themselves bound to obey his mandates, in opposition to the constitution and laws of their own country, who would condemn the political disqualifications under which they labor? Who would not, on the contrary, consider them as the enactments of wisdom, and as safeguards, drawn by the statesmen of England, around the laws and the liberties of their country? But these absurdities of faith have passed away forever. The Irish Catholic contends for no more than the right of worshipping his maker in his own way. He yields a ready and unqualified obedience to the laws under which he lives; he pays his taxes to the government; he fights the battles of his king; and yet he is denied the right of participation in the offices and the honors of his country. Is this liberty? Is it toleration? Or is it not, rather, the most rancorous and unjustifiable persecution.

And yet, it would puzzle the most ingenious casuist to designate wherein it differs, *in effect*, from the spirit which breathes throughout the appeal, but lately made, in behalf of Mr. Crawford. The authors of that appeal, unwilling to present their candidate to the *nation*, have sought to make him the president of a party. Feelings long since forgotten, are revived; landmarks, decayed and abandoned, are re-established. And a vain effort is made, to rally around the same standard, individuals bound together by no common tie, to the exclusion of others, who are peaceably and honorably engaged with the great body of the nation, and without reference to either names or persons, in maintaining the best principles, and in placing on the surest foundation, the best institutions of the country. Had such an appeal been made at any period preceding the election of Mr. Monroe, it would have constituted no object of complaint. It would then have been an honorable stand in support of principle, and not a feeble attempt at political persecution.

I appeal to you, gentlemen, to say what there is in the principles of the Federal party, to require, or to justify the proscription with which they are threatened? Looking to the past, you will sometimes, it is true, find them the advocates of false doctrines and erroneous principles. Under the influence of party zeal, too, they have been occasionally betrayed into an opposition to measures which subsequent conviction has convinced them were calculated to promote the interests of their country. But have their opponents been uniformly right, and, at all times, consistent politicians? Very few of them, it is presumed, will, at this day, justify their opposition to the Federal Constitution. And if the fact, that, in the Convention, Mr. Hamilton proposed a President and a Senate for life, is to cast an indelible reproach on himself, and on those who afterwards "delighted to honor him," will it be forgotten that Mr. Madison and Edmund Randolph, always high in the confidence of the democratic party, not only voted for these very measures, but actually proposed themselves, to give to the general government a veto on every state law? These facts are adverted to, not in the spirit of reproach, but to show that errors of judgment, in relation even to the most important measures, ought not to be considered (as in reality they have not been by the American people) evidences of an incurable defective principle. The fact is, that a few years operation of the constitution relieved the operations both of his friends and its enemies; and, consecrated, as it is, at this day, in the affections of every American, it is no longer one of those points on which the Federal and Democratic parties can never be arrayed against each other.

The foreign policy of the government, until the termination of the late war, was a theme of endless controversy between the two parties. It is no longer so. There is a general concurrence of sentiment as to the system of foreign intercourse that ought to be adopted; or, if there be a difference, it is between individuals, rather than parties. On a late important occasion, Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster have coincided in opinion, while the views of both have been resisted by a large majority of Congress, without reference to former party divisions.

Even in relation to our past policy, about which we were once so much at variance, there is now a general concurrence of sentiment. Or, if we differ at all, it is in relation to points peculiar to the times in which they originated, and which it is hardly possible should ever again disturb our repose. Who does not now acknowledge the wisdom and propriety of General Washington's proclamation of neutrality? Who doubts that the country was essentially benefitted by the adoption of Mr. Jay's treaty? Whose bosom does not burn with indignation at the recital of the indolence of Genet? Who hesitates to approve the manly stand which was made by the second administration against the outrages of France? Who does not condemn the violent opposition which was made to the measures of defence and hostility, required by the times? Who now contends that Great Britain had done us no essential injury before the late war? Who doubts that the character of the country was very much elevated by that war? Who thinks it unbecoming a moral and religious people, because opposed to its declaration, to have rejoiced at its successes? Who does not lament the indiscriminate opposition made to the measures of defence and hostility which it required? And, above all, who does not, unhesitatingly, subscribe to the sentiment of the lamented Decatur, and exclaim, in his language, "May our country always be right in her controversies with other nations; but always successful, whether right or wrong?" On those points at least, there is no longer a difference of opinion, requiring that either party should be held up to the nation as unworthy of its confidence.

It cannot be forgotten with what zeal the funding system, originating with General Hamilton, was opposed by his political enemies. It has since received the sanction of every administration. The navy, too, was a theme of obloquy and reproach to its earliest patrons. It is now the favorite of the nation. No measure, perhaps, contributed more to widen the breach between the parties, and to fix their character, than the establishment of the first National Bank. A similar institution, with a large capital and a more intimate connection with the government, has since been called into existence by the opponents of the first. An unsuccessful experiment has been made on commercial restrictions, as weapons of war. They have given way (it is presumed forever) to "powder, ball, and trusty blade." In fact, gentlemen, if you will look through the past history of our country, you will find that most of the subjects of contention have either passed away forever, or that a change in the condition of our country, or the honest convictions of our minds, have brought us to think so nearly alike, that it is impossible we should again be arrayed against each other, as parties, organized for the support of principle. And, I repeat it, that those who would entail on us the acknowledged evils of party spirit, merely to perpetuate a name, or to diminish an honorable competition for office, in order to increase the chances of their own elevation, are neither more nor less than a faction.

I have recurred to the past, not for the purpose, nor in the expectation, of exciting an angry emotion. I never would recur to it, but to draw from it lessons of wisdom for the future. In the hasty review which has been taken, do we not see enough to convince us of the imperfections of the human judgment, and of the errors into which the best of us are but too apt to fall, under the influence of high party excitement? And, should not this teach us to temper our zeal, and to look, with candor and liberality, on the acts of those from whom we may happen, for the time, to differ?

Under the influence of this spirit, then, let us turn our eyes, for a moment to the future. What points are there in advance of us, on which the old parties are likely again to be brought into collision? I am willing to take your own explanation of the term "republicanism," made sometime during the last year, as an exposition of the true policy of our country. If I am not mistaken, (for the paper containing it is not by me,) I yielded a ready assent to almost every doctrine it advanced. And, in doing so, I have no doubt that I accorded with the great majority of the nation. But there are principles in that expose, the most important, perhaps, it contains, that will always meet with a decided opposition in the nation, and in its councils. The sources and character of that opposition you will readily understand, by reference to speeches on Appropriation, Army, and Fortification Bills; to the columns of the Richmond Enquirer; to Mr. Madison's celebrated report, in '98; and to the speeches of the greater part of the Virginian members, on the Internal Improvement Bill, that has lately passed the house of representatives. In this opposition, I venture to assert that very few federalists will be found. And I must entirely have misunderstood the character of that party, if its members are not, henceforward, arrayed on the side of any administration, organized on the principles, and pursuing the policy, you have recommended.

Why then is a party, no longer bound together by similar sentiments, no longer advocating the same principles, and no longer capable of uniting in the same policy, to be recognized? Why are those who, like yourselves, profess to be the advocates of a liberal construction of the constitution, and of a fair, manly, and generous system of public measures, to be separated from men, who concur with them in sentiment, and to be associated with others, who differ from them in almost every point? Could Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, or even your own favorite Mr. Crawford, if his sentiments have been correctly estimated, sit at the same board with Mr. Holmes, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Lowrie, and Mr. Cocke? Or would they find themselves harmonizing better with Mr. Barbour, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Archer? Imagine to yourselves a council composed of all the gentlemen that have been named. The powers of Burke alone could faithfully pourtray its character. It is enough for us to know, that liberal sentiment and national feeling would sink powerless at the feet of false economy and state usurpation.

And yet, such is the union which the members and advocates of the caucus would effect—an union, which would exclude Mr. Webster from the councils of his country, while it would admit Mr. Holmes, of Maine, to its highest honors—an union, which would have substituted for the present

Chief Justice of the United States, the late Judge Roane, with all his crude opinions, and extravagant doctrines.

By such means, too, does Mr. Crawford propose to elevate himself to the Chair of State—the chief of a faction, and not the President of the nation. He has chosen his associates—let him abide the consequences. Among those, with whom he has hitherto professed to act, his adherents are numbered; and he has unnecessarily driven from his support the whole federal party, one fourth, at least, of the population of the United States. Some few, perhaps, may be retained to him, by the hope of office; and some, by forgetfulness of what is due to themselves. To these I can only say as has been most eloquent said to others:

....."Poor innocents!
"Unwittingly you crop your flowery food,
"And lick'd the bad that's raised to shed your blood!"

A VIRGINIAN.

Monsieur GALLATIN.

Suppose Mr. Gallatin (a very gross supposition I admit) elected. He takes the chair of the Senate, and according to custom rises to address them. One can readily imagine all that he would say; and as the style would be peculiar, I feel disposed to anticipate the display of it.

New-York Patriot.

"JAINTEELMEN: I feel veree much sensibilite for de honare, vitch dis coantrie have bestowed upon me. Litteel did I tink, ven I arrived in dis coantrie, that I eveer should be honore vid dis grande distancsion. I congratulate de coantrie, for de florishing condision of de peopl; and ven de vorld at large shall ear dat dey have place me in de next grande place to de President, dey vil say, all at once, generose peopl!

"I feel one grande satisfacsion, for that I have devoted my life to de service of de Americaine peopls; and I have nevaire leave dem, except ven de vaurr looked so terribl, that I tought de best place for a Fronceman be in Fronce. I leave all de monees in de Treasory, an I go to de Fronce peopl, for get dem help de Americaine to make de peace. Mis Madison, he tell me, to be sure, dat I better not go, for dat it look like dat I run for fear de British; but I tell him, aldo, I go to Fronce as Ministaire, I still keep sharge of de Treasory here. To have de two salary made no difficultee vid me. But I tink de peopl be puzzled to find some man to raise de monee, if I leave de Treasory—I could keep de account in Fronce; and if de monees too had been dare, in sharge of de Secretaire, dey voud be safe, too, from de British: But ven de Senate, dey say dat I no go widout I resign, I did do so; for I vant to go veree much—it vas veree bad to get de monees ere, and I tink I like vel in France, till de British vent avay.

"So as I have devote mysailf to dis coaintrie, dey have now elec me here, and I combe, jainteelmen, vid one great diffidonse; but as I ope you hailp me, always, ven de troubls come, I shall entaire on de duty of de place to vich de Americaine peopls have call me, vid great assuronce."

PEOPLS. in de Gallery.

A writer in the Providence Journal in noticing a letter from Mr. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to John Gaillard, President of the Senate pro. tem. which appeared in the National Intelligencer of the 20th March, under the head of government deposits in Banks, in which Mr. Crawford says—"when I entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, on the 22d October, 1816, the banks in all the states, except those in Massachusetts, had suspended specie payments"—remarks: So far as relates to Rhode-Island, this statement is incorrect. No bank in this state suspended specie payments during the war—nor has any bank done it since the termination of that war, Mr. Crawford's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The following singular announcement we copy from the Murfreesborough (Tennessee) Courier: *Wash. Repub.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COURIER.

Gentlemen: The honourable *Pittz Beasley*, Esq. being opposed to Mr. Adams, and in favour of Mr. Crawford, and fearing that Mr. Wade (who the De'il is *he*) will elect Mr. Adams President, desires that you would announce his name as a Crawfordite candidate for Elector. If elected, he will vote for Crawford as President, and some other well tried *radical*—Joe Gales, for instance—as Vice President. STONE'S RIVER.

The Editor of the Indiana Gazette is of opinion that John Quincy Adams will be supported in that state for President, and Gen. Jackson for Vice President. We are inclined to think Mr Clay is not much talked of: and that the Republicans of Indiana will follow the example of Pennsylvania, and unite in support of General Jackson for President.

[*Louisville* (Kentucky) *Advertiser.*

RALEIGH CAUCUS.

A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer, has furnished a list of the members of the last General Assembly, who kindly met in *caucus*, in order to relieve the people from the *trouble* of electing their presidential electors, by nominating (which, according to caucus usage, is virtually electing) individuals throughout the State, to that appointment. The authenticity of this statement may be inferred from the fact, that it has now been two or three weeks since it was made public, and the Raleigh Register, (which so stoutly maintained that more than one hundred members went into caucus,) has not attempted to controvert it. If any members were in the caucus, other than those whose names are put in the list, it is an easy matter for them to say so.

Names of the members who attended the *caucus* in Raleigh, on the night of the 24th December.

Elijah Calloway, Jacob W. Leonard, Philip Brittain, James Lowery, J. O. Williams, T. W. Blackledge, D. Shipman, George W. Outlaw, J. G. Mhoon, John M. Bryan, S. Whitehurst, T. C. Ferebee, John Forbes, W. D. Barnard, B. Yancey, Bedford Brown, James Rainey, W. Bullock, Joshua Newborn, W. Walton, R. Marsh, A. E. Ramsay, W. Underwood, Samuel P. Asbe, A. White of Columbus, J. Pearsall, S. Miller, Hardy Flowers, Moses Baker, C. A. Baker, Lark Fox, Guilford Lewis, W. M. Sneed, Robert Jeter, P. C. Bowers, T. Burgess, R. A. Jones, J. Copeland, L. Pugh, N. B. Whitfield, G. Seawell, L. Bowers, L. Cherry, G. L. Stewart, Stokely Sidbury, W. W. Bodie, A. Lemon, J. Peebles, L. P. Williamson, Ed. Ward, Robert Vanhook, Thomas Webb, Luke Albritton, John Cherry, Willis Reddick, Alexander Gary, A. Brower, George Hoover, N. Scales, jr. E. T. Broadnax, Stephen Wall, C. Gavin, John Sellers, D. underwood, S. Graves, E. Thompson, Mr. Wright, Thomas Cox, T. Walker, J. Welborn, W. Horton, M. T. Hawkins, D. Turner, R. H. Jones, R. B. Hatch, H. Seawell, J. F. Taylor, R. Stronge, J. A. Bynum. Only *seventy-nine!!*

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A meeting of the citizens of Wake county, was held in Raleigh on the 2d inst. The meeting being organized by the appointment of Col. Allen Rogers as chairman, and Mr. Alex. J. Lawrence as secretary, a committee was appointed, which introduced a preamble and resolutions in favor of Gen. *Jackson* as President, and *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President. The following are the concluding resolutions:

Resolved, that, as the period is nearly at hand when the suffrage of each individual of the present meeting must be given to some person, as the successor of the present worthy and venerable chief magistrate of the union, we will give our undivided support to Gen. ANDREW JACKSON; believing that his talents and qualifications eminently fit him for the office; and, above all, that his revolutionary services, independent of those rendered during the late war, entitle him to the distinguished station to which we would elevate him.

Resolved, That the undivided support of this meeting will be given to the Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, for Vice President of the United States; and that this illustrious statesman is only second, in our estimation, in consequence of the age and Revolutionary services of the distinguished individual whom we have agreed to support as our next President.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen persons be appointed to correspond with their fellow citizens in the different electoral districts of the State, relative to the furtherance of the objects proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the following gentleman constitute the above named committee, viz.

Col. Allen Rodgers, Dr. A. S. H. Burgos, Col. Wm. Polk, Gen. Calvin Jones, Col. William A. Thaep, Col. Willis Whitaker, Maj. Joshua Sugg. Wm. Hill, Wm. M'Cullers, Samuel Alston, Woodson Clements, Derril Rogers, and Wm. H. Haywood, jr. Esquires.

Resolved, That this meeting approbate the nomination of JOSIAH CRUDUP, Esq. heretofore made for Elector, on the People's ticket, for this district.

On motion of Gen. Calvin Jones, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens of the several counties of this state friendly to the election of Gen. *Andrew Jackson* as President, and the Hon *John C. Calhoun* as Vice President of the United States, to hold meetings for the purpose of adopting such measures, as they may deem most conductive to promote the election of those two distinguished individuals.

The *East Tennessee Statesman* says, that at a meeting convened for the selection of a Presidential candidate, at Columbus, Ohio, after considerable disputation, *The Devil* was finally nominated: Query—Is he a federalist or a democrat? The Albany Advertiser says he is an "old aristocrat."

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1824.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens from every part of the county of Mecklenburg, held in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 7th of April, to consult on the measures they would pursue relative to the approaching election of a President of the United States.

Col. *James Porter* was called to the chair, and *Thomas J. Polk* was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Capt. W. Davidson, a committee of three were appointed by the chair, to submit resolutions to the meeting for their adoption. The committee, consisting of Capt. Wm. Davidson, Doct. Samuel Henderson, and Col. Thos. G. Polk, after a few moments in consultation, reported that they could not agree in opinion on the nomination to be made.* Whereupon Col. Thomas G. Polk introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by an overwhelming majority:

Whereas, the election of a President of the United States, a matter always of deep concern, is, on the present occasion, swelled into more than ordinary importance by the number of candidates, and the variety of their views; and whereas, the period has now arrived when we may select that high officer from the ranks of the *people*, and not, as heretofore, from *the list of Secretaries*:

1st. *Resolved*, That we have the highest confidence in the talents, firmness, and patriotism of *Andrew Jackson*.

2d. *Resolved*, That in consideration of the many and important services which he has rendered to his country, we will support him for the next President of the United States.

3d. *Resolved*, That we prefer him, because he is the last of that band of heroes, whom we can elevate to the first office in the gift of a free people.

4th. *Resolved*, That we prefer him, because his energy and intrepidity of character are well suited to the present crisis of the political world.

5th. *Resolved*, That the names of political parties, as heretofore retained in the meetings of the friends of Gen. Jackson, are invidious, unjust, and highly impolitic; that as his distinguished services have been for no exclusive party, but for his country—that as every citizen partakes of the benefits he has rendered, the honor and glory he has gained for the nation,—so all should unite on the pure ground of *patriotism*, in support of the man whose political life has been so arduously and gloriously devoted.

6th. *Resolved*, That we have much pleasure in making it known to our fellow citizens, that Gen. *Peter Forney* has consented to be placed upon the people's ticket; and, if elected, will support Andrew Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Smith, Col. Thomas G. Polk, Wm. J. Alexander, and Doct. Joseph Darnel, were appointed a corresponding committee, to carry the above resolutions into effect.

On motion of Milas J. Robinson, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Carolinian, under the direction of the Secretary.

JAMES PORTER, *Ch'm.*

THOMAS J. POLK, *Sec'y.*

* Besides this intimation of a disagreement in the committee, we learn from a correspondent that there was also a division of sentiment in the meeting itself, some preferring Mr. Adams to Gen. Jackson. We regret to hear that any, even the smallest difference, should take place between the friends of the people's ticket.—*Those who agree in PRINCIPLE, should never differ about* MEN: nor can we believe that the people of Mecklenburg will. Let them remember, that in the trying days of '76, their fathers were the first in all America, to declare independence, and unite for liberty. With these proud recollections fresh in their memories, the descendants of those patriots will not fail, we trust, to unite in support of the people's rights and the people's ticket. For ourself, we will frankly acknowledge, that the man of our first choice is considered as thrown out of the political arena; but we still have the *cause* zealously at heart; and we are always ready to sacrifice personal predilections on the altar of public good—to prostrate that faction whose pandemonium is a *caucus*.

In our humble labors thus far, we have held two objects full in view: 1st. To inform the people as far as we were capable, of the movements and progress of that radical cabal, whose object was to intrigue and *caucus* the people out of their constitutional rights and privileges. 2d. To contribute our humble efforts towards arousing the citizens of Carolina from the degrading vassalage that Virginia claims over us—a vassalage which has sunk the character of the state so low in the estimation of other states. We believe the people's ticket has been organized spontaneously throughout the state, on these principles; and we have no fears but it will triumph by a great majority. Thus organized, and composed of citizens distinguished for their sound wisdom and honest character, we think they ought to be entrusted with a discretionary power to vote as circumstances may direct, and not sent forth like the *caucus-men*, bound up, hand and foot, to vote for *one man*, at *all* events. We therefore hope that the friends of the people's rights will not suffer any honest difference of opinion about *men*, to relax their efforts in support of the *cause* at stake; but that they will unite in putting down the *caucus* system—which, if not soon discountenanced by the people, will destroy some of the most valuable features in our system of national policy.

Every freeman of the Union, ought to look upon it as his duty to make some sacrifice of personal predilection, when *principle* cannot be sustained without—for PRINCIPLE is the foundation upon which the whole fabric of our government rests. When it became apparent that the candidate for whom we had, and ever shall have, the strongest predilection, could not be sustained, we expressed our regret at the necessity of relinquishing his claims, but declared our determination to adhere to the principle on which we supported him; and as we then thought (and still think) that Gen. Jackson could be supported with the greatest prospect of success against the caucus ticket, we felt it to be our duty to advocate his election. Still we could not urge the people to support him, were it not evident that he is the only one of the candidates that can be run, *in this State*, successfully against the caucus candidate. We recommend to those friends of Mr. Adams who dissented from the proceedings of the meeting in Charlotte, the following praiseworthy remarks of the Editor of the Elizabeth City Star. Let such a conciliatory temper animate all the friends of the people's rights, and the cause *must* triumph.

ED. CAROLINIAN.

From the Elizabeth-City Star.

Although we are ourselves opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidential chair, believing his qualifications inferior to those of Mr. Adams, we would, nevertheless, (if necessary) lend our feeble efforts in support of his election to that dignified station, in opposition to the *caucus* candidate, Wm. H. Crawford, from whose administration we believe much more danger is to be apprehended.

President MONROE and Mr. CRAWFORD.

We see it stated, in some of the papers, that the President and Mr. Crawford are not on the most cordial terms—that, in fine, they do not speak to each other, except on business. This is a state of things much to be regretted, as it places the President in rather an awkward situation. It is true, he could very soon relieve himself, by dismissing Mr. Crawford; but as his term is drawing to a close, it is presumed he would rather endure a little inconvenience of this sort, than resort to the other alternative. Mr. Crawford's situation must likewise be very unpleasant and perplexing; particularly so, when it is known that he is on very uncordial terms with the other members of the cabinet. That he is not fully in the confidence of the President, is apparent from several circumstances: among these, from his own personal declarations. The last time Mr. Crawford travelled this road from Georgia to Washington, he declared to a gentleman in Cabarrus county, *that he possessed but little influence with Mr. Monroe, or in the Cabinet;* that he had not been consulted *on certain important cabinet measures, until they were determined upon, and that then he was only consulted per forma*.....or words to that effect. If any of the more respectable sort of Mr. Crawford's political friends deny this, we can prove it.

We remark that Mr. Crawford was absent from the President's when Mr. Monroe publicly delivered to Gen. Jackson the gold medal voted him by Congress, for the glorious victories at the South. Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and many other distinguished gentlemen, were there. However, we admit that this circumstance is no proof of Mr. Crawford's coolness towards the President; it may have arisen from other causes; or, perhaps, his hostility to Gen. Jackson may have caused him to stay away.

This being the very unpleasant and delicate situation of Mr. Crawford in the cabinet, it may be asked why he does not follow the example of Mr. Jefferson, and resign his office? The reasons are very obvious: by retiring, he would not only lose a very snug birth, but also lose the patronage of the Treasury, which is of vast importance to him, at this time, in the contest for the Presidency. Besides, he would be thrown out of the lists, as it were: having then no business at Washington, of course it would not look so well for him to stay on the ground: and it would, on the other hand, never do to leave the members of congress to the mercy of all his competitors. The best calculation for him, therefore, is to hold on as long as possible.

It is thought by some, that Mr. Crawford's ill health at the commencement of congress, has operated considerably against his interest: that if his health had permitted, he could have drilled at least ten or a dozen more of the members to go into *caucus*. This may, or may not, have been the case. One thing, however, is now pretty evident to candid minds—that is, that Mr. Crawford's chances of success have fallen off very much since the opening of congress: and if there is not a greater change than has ever before occurred in this nation, he *cannot* succeed in being elected President—not even with the aid of the minority-*caucus*.

A GREAT SPEECH!

A supplement to the National Intelligencer of the 30th of March, contains a speech of Mr. *Benton*, of Missouri, of *twelve* columns of close-set type, on the proposed amendments to the constitution. If a multitude of words and figures, divisions and subdivisions, can make a great speech, then Mr. Benton has delivered one. It is truly amazing how he could acquire such a mass of knowledge, in the wilds of Missouri. He almost equals the schoolmaster described by Goldsmith.

"While words of learned length and thund'ring sound,
Amaz'd, the gazing rustics rang'd around;
And still they gaz'd, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Perhaps, however, the lines of Pope will apply equally well:

"Such labor'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze the unlearn'd, and make the learned smile."

Not belonging to the class of *learned*, we, of course, stand amazed!

It is said the great orators of antiquity, never delivered speeches more than two or three hours long; but Mr. Benton far surpasses the ancients, for it took him two or three *days* to deliver his. Let tyros no longer dispute whether the ancients excelled the moderns, or the moderns the ancients: Missouri has put the question to rest forever—she has surpassed "all Grecian, and all Roman glory."

I certify, that my son was scalded on the 2d of Dec. last, with hot water from a still, in such a manner, that all hopes of his ever recovering, were relinquished by myself, and others who saw him. I applied to Dr. William Dobson, of Davidson county, to attend on my son; and such was the skill with which he managed the case, that the child was entirely cured, after a reasonable time.

I will thank Mr. White to notice in his paper, this extraordinary cure.

JOSHUA WILLSON.

We have been requested (says the National Intelligencer) by two Members, who had taken pains to ascertain the fact, to say that the statement which has been circulated in other prints, that a great number of the Members of Congress are applicants for the office of 4th Auditor of the Treasury Department, lately made vacant by the decease of Col. Freeman, is greatly exaggerated; and that the names of only two or three Members of Congress have been presented, by their friends, to the President, as willing to accept the office.

[Here, now, the Raleigh Register has a fit cast directly into its teeth, and by one of its own fraternity too. The Register tauntingly asserted, when this report was first set afloat, that most, if not all, the applicants, (among whom it said there were nearly a score of congressmen,) were the friends of Mr. Calhoun. The calumny will now be sorely enough punished, by the shame which its authors must feel from this mortifying rebuff. ED. CARO.

GEN. JACKSON, it is reported, has promised a fortnight's visit to Philadephia, before his return to Tennessee from Congress *Wash. Repub.*

[The Hero of Orleans would meet with a most cordial reception in Salisbury, should he pass through here on his return home from Congress. His residence in our town, nearly 40 years ago, is still fresh in the recollection of many of our aged citizens; who, as well as generations that have sprung up since, would delight to honor him. ED. CAROLINIAN.

THE ECHO!

The Raleigh Register is as true in its responses to the Richmond Enquirer and National Intelligencer, as ever echo was to an original sound. The Richmond Enquirer labors day and night, to impose upon the American people, "Crawford and *caucus*".....the Register obediently echoes, "Crawford and caucus!" The National Intelligencer deals out some of the strangest things ever told, in favor of the two objects dear to its heart, viz: Crawford and *caucus*: the echo at Raleigh responds them all, with the still-beginning, never-ending chorus of "Crawford and *caucus*."

The friends of the caucus candidate at Richmond, misled by the assurances of Mr. Gales and certain of our members of Congress, still stoutly maintain that North-Carolina will vote for Mr. Crawford. So long, in fact, has this state followed in the wake of Virginia, that the junto cannot even for a moment admit

that North-Carolina can now estrange herself from the "ancient dominion." Their belief is, that North-Carolina will and *must* have her old conductress. But while these sage calculators are thus consoling themselves with the idea of the continued servility of our state, the *people* have already broken into atoms, and trampled into the dust, the yoke by which the old dominion has held us in a state of dependence. Virginia may now, if she pleases, *follow* North-Carolina, in the Presidential election, for she can no longer *lead* us. "Poor, degraded North-Carolina," as one of her statesmen calls us, will now think and act for herself. The "Richmond party" may calculate as much as they please—the Raleigh Register may act the *Echo* as much as it pleases—our *radical* members of congress may write letters until their fingers cramp—it will all avail nothing: North-Carolina is free; the people's ticket will triumph. We now assert it—and we ask every person who sees this paragraph, to remember what we say—*North Carolina will not vote for William H. Crawford:* The *caucus* ticket will be overwhelmed—the people's ticket will triumph, in at least 50 out of 63 counties.....or else we are no prophet.

The Legislature of New-York has fixed the 12th of April inst. for the day of adjournment, and to meet again in Albany on the first Tuesday in November next, for the choice of Presidential electors.

The unpopularity of the present Governor and Lt. Governor having become so perfectly manifest, in consequence of their having lent themselves to defeat the electoral bill, a caucus was held *by their friends* for the purpose of nominating other candidates for the next election.—Chancellor SANFORD was offered the Governorship, which he refused. Another caucus is to be held, when it is supposed *Yates* and *Root*, the present incumbents, will be re-nominated, but they will be rejected by an abused people.

PETERSBURG, APRIL 6.

It is mentioned in a northern paper, that Mr. Wirt intends resigning the office of attorney general of the U. S. in which event, it is said Mr. Monroe intends offering it to Mr. Clay. Two of the Kentucky papers, received yesterday, corroborate this rumor. Should it prove correct, it will be considered as the virtual withdrawal of Mr. Clay from the Presidential contest.—*Republican.*

The citizens of Norfolk county, in this state, friendly to the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency, have had a meeting, and nominated him to that office. It is hinted, that meetings are to be held in the city of Richmond and the county of Dinwiddie, for the the same purpose.—*ib.*

A few days ago, the members of the Baltimore grand jury, after discharging their ordinary duty, agreed to ballot for a President of the U. S. The result was —for Jackson 14, Adams 7, Crawford 2. *ib.*

The discussion on the Tariff has called into action all the mental power of Congress. The speeches already made, by Messrs. P. P. Barbour, Clay and Webster, are inimitable specimens of their various styles of eloquence, and will entitle the Eighteenth Congress to a very conspicuous rank in the annals of our national Legislatures.—*Washington Republican.*

John Taliaferro is elected a Representative in Congress, from the District in Virginia, lately represented by W. LEE BALL, deceased.

Internal Improvements.—The Board for Internal Improvements met in this city on Monday last. Present the Governor, D. Cameron, John D. Hawkins, John Owen, Durant Hatch and Thomas Turner, Esqrs. The Cape Fear Navigation Company having complied with the terms of the act of last session, the Board agreed to subscribe for $25,000 additional stock in said Company, and will commence operations on the river below Fayetteville, as soon as the state of it will admit.

The next meeting of the Board will be at Fayetteville, on the 13th of May next. Until which time, the attention of the Civil Engineer will be wholly directed to the improvements making in the Cape Fear River below Wilmington, which, agreeably to the terms of the contract, are to be completed by the approaching Fall.

Mr. Hatch finding it inconvenient to remain longer a member of the Board, John P. Davis, Esq. of Craven, was appointed in his stead.—*Raleigh Register.*

Charles D. Coxe, of New-Jersey, has been appointed by the President (with the advice and consent of the Senate,) to be Consul of the United States for the City and Kingdom of Tunis.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7.

At length, the Tariff Bill has been reported to the House, from the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives. This was effected by a sitting of seven hours yesterday, during which time there was a good deal of discussion, and a variety of amendments proposed, some of which succeeded, and others were rejected.

Our readers are, however, cautioned against making calculations on the decisions in the committee of the whole, for they are all liable to be reversed, and considering the closeness of some of the votes, cannot safely be relied upon as indicative of what will ultimately be done.

The schr. Eliza arrived at New-Orleans from Tampico on the 3d instant, having on board upwards of a million of dollars, in doubloons—a larger cargo of specie than was ever before brought into that port in one vessel. The Eliza brought information that specie to a large amount, was left at Tampico, ready for exportation, and destined for New-Orleans.

Letters from Buenos Ayers, to the 7th of January, assert that Mr. Rodney had recovered his health, and had been received in due form by the government of the country. *New-York Patriot.*

By intelligence from Peru to the 26th December, it appears that Bolivar had proceeded against the usurper Aguero; and that the latter, by means of an officer who was as treacherous to him as he himself was to the State, was delivered as a prisoner to the Liberator—and his forces, 4,000 in number, immediatly united with the Congressional army. Thus is civil war terminating in Peru; and thus speedily and successfully, it is to be hoped, will be brought to a close the war with the mother country, which has been prolonged by the divisions heretofore existing among the native Peruvians. *ibid.*

We learn by the Philadelphia Gazette of Wednesday evening, that Mr. Babtist Irvine, who was connected with the Porto Rico expedition in 1822, has arrived at La Guayra from Curacoa. After a confinement of sixteen months, he was liberated by a direct order from the King of Holland, without trial, inasmuch as he had not either directly or indirectly violated any laws of Holland. The several petitions he made during his captivity, were, it is said, unjustly detained by the government of the island from fear of exposing themselves to the displeasure of their sovereign. *N. Y. Pat. 3d inst.*

Louisiana Election.—There are no less than five candidates for the office of Governor in Louisiana, in the appoaching election. These are, Messrs. Johnson, Villere, Marigny, Thomas, and Butler. The Governor is elected for four years, and ineligible the succeeding term.

The latest returns rendered it very certain that there has been no choice of Governor in New-Hampshire by the People.

It appears by Demerara papers of the 20th February, that Smith the Missionary, who was in prison under sentence of death, died there before the account of his pardon by the King of England, had reached that island.

The disputes between Governor *Lumley* and the house of assembly of Bermuda have lately been revived. In consequence of their former dissentions, the Governor was ordered home to England, but was sent back. The assembly, on the 13th ultimo, passed a series of resolutions, denouncing "various acts of his misgovernment," and "his attempted invasion on the rights and privileges of the people." The Governor then sent for the members, made a furious speech against them, and prorogued them to the first of April. The British Governors of the colonies, like the proconsuls of ancient Rome, have generally been famous for their oppressive exactions and their tyranny over the colonial vassals of the mother country.

From a document recently laid before the House of Representatives by the Secretary of War, it appears, that the number of Cadets entered at West Point, during 1824, was 97; the number who completed the regular course of study and instruction within that year, 35—all of whom received commissions in the army; and that the whole number discharged, or permitted to depart, within the year, was 53. The number of Cadets in the institution at present, is 244.—*N. Y. Pat.*

A forgery has been recently discovered on the Bank of England for 20,000*l.* The parties absconded with all the property.

It is computed that $300,000 are annually expended in New Haven, in consequence of the location of Yale College, and of Seminaries of female education. For the last year, there have been educated, in six or seven schools of the higher class, about 250 young ladies, of which number, about 200 are from other states.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, April 8.

Cotton, 12 to 13½; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, 85 a 90 cents; whiskey, 33 a 35; peach brandy, 55 a 60; apple do. 50 to 55; corn, 42 to 45; bacon, 7 a 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 a 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 a 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ to 10 50; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 a 22; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80 cts; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; irop, 4½ to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ a 4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, the 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. M'Ree, Major *Washington Byers*, of Iredell county, to Miss *Ann C. Locke*, of Rowan.

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by John Turbyfill, Esq. *George Little*, jr. Esq. to Miss *Celina Beatty*, all of Lincoln county, N. C.

LATEST FASHIONS,

From Philadelphia.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the latest fashions from London, by way of Philadelphia. Gentlemen in this vicinity, and the adjacent country, wishing fashionable clothes made, can now be accommodated by the subscriber on a short notice. All orders from a distance, for making any kind of gentlemen's garments, will be punctually and expeditiously executed, and forwarded according to directions. Gentlemen are invited to give the subscriber's shop a fair trial; they will then be better able to judge whether he deserves their patronage or not.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, April 19, 1824. '02

Gig for Sale.

WILL be sold, at public auction, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the 20th of May (it being on the Thursday of Rowan May court,) an elegant Gig and Harness, (the collar excepted,) belonging to the estate of Dr. Alexander Schools, dec'd. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

SAMUEL M'AFFEE, Executor.

April 11, 1824. 3it'4.

Estate of Frederick Wilhelm.

THOSE persons who have demands against the estate of Frederick Wilhelm, dec'd., are requested to present them to the administrator, on or before the twentieth day of May next, legally authenticated. Those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

J. W. WALTON, *Administrator.*

April 10, 1824. 3it'4

A small *Mistake!*

DURING the week of Rowan *April* Superior Court, my great-coat was taken from Mr. John Howard's and another left in its stead. Mine was of a light drab color, large single cape, red lining, a side pocket in each breast, and the ends of the cuffs a little worn off: the coat left is a drab, also red lining, and had some old velvet on the collar—mine had none. Now I should not complain, did not the coat left *happen* to be a *great deal* more worn than my own. Whoever has made the *mistake*, will please *swap* back again, at Mr. Howard's, or any other convenient place for me. *AQUILLE CHESHIRE.*

Rowan, April 9, 1824. 3it'4.

Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of sundry executions to me directed and delivered, I shall expose to public sale, for *cash*, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the 17th day of May, (being the Monday of Rowan county court,) the following described property:

Three lots, with about nine acres woodland joining, in the town of Salisbury, on which are large improvements.

Also, a plantation on Coddle Creek, adjoining Hugh Braley, Esq. containing two hundred and sixty acres.

Also, fifty-two and one half acres, part of a tract on which Mrs. Savage now lives.

Also, about three hundred acres, adjoining the estate of William S. Cowan, dec'd. near to Second creek, in two tracts

Also, seven Negroes, all young but one.

SAMUEL JONES, *Sheriff.*

Salisbury, April 20, 1824. 3it'4

NEW WHOLESALE
HARD-WARE STORE.

Charleston, S. C. No. 315, *King-Street.*

SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and are now opening, 350 *PACKAGES*, consisting of a general and choice assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have also, in store,

Smith tools and Bellows, Steel
Genuine Whittemore cotton and wool Cards
Trace chains
Vices, Anvils, Lead
Patent and Carolina Hoes
American & English mill and cross-cut Saws
German and c. s. hand Saws
Hand and mill Saw files
Rasps, common and patent Curry-combs
German, English and American Scythes
Wire and Hair Sieves
Cut and wrought Nails
Hook, plate and raised Hinges
Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes,

and every other article in their line; which they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Prices, those of New-York and Philadelphia. Country Merchants are particularly invited to call. 3it02

March 1, 1824.

Shoe-Shop.....*remored.*

EBENEZER DICKSON, Shoemaker, wishes his friends, and every body else, to know that he has removed into a *new shop*, a few yards nearer to the court-house than his old stand, and almost immediately opposite the Bank, on Main street, Salisbury.

NOTA BENE.

I have now on hand, and intend keeping, a supply of the very best of *LEATHER*; and as I shall make it a point to employ first rate workmen, my friends and the public may depend upon getting as good work executed in my shop, in the line of *Shoemaking*, as ever was done in the town of Salisbury, or in the State. I not only engage to make as elegant and durable boots and shoes as any body else, but I further covenant with all who may shed the sunshine of their patronage on my shop, to do their work as CHEAP, and, perhaps, a *little cheaper*, than my brother chips.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

March 2, 1824. 94

Fulton Turnpike Road.

IN pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, passed at Raleigh, the 22d day of December, 1823, authorising the making a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to charter a company for that purpose. We the underwritten subscribers, commissioners appointed by said act, do hereby give public notice, that books are now open at Asheville, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for stock in said Road, which books will be kept in the hands of Geo. Swain, Esq. where all those who wish to become stockholders will please apply.

The utility of making this Road, it is presumed, is so obvious to all, that it is unnecessary to say any thing on the subject; and as there can be no doubt that the stock will be the most advantageous, perhaps, of any in the state, it is highly presumable it will be speedily taken up. It will, therefore, be well for those who wish to become interested, to make a speedy application, as the books will be closed, and the company organized, as soon as the amount of fifteen thousand dollars is subscribed; of which sum, there is already five thousand taken by the state.

GEO. SWAIN,
JAMES PATTON,
SAM'L. CHUNN, } *Commissioners.*

Asheville, March 22, 1824. 4it02

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in the Town of Concord, a few rods south-east of the court-house; where, with unremitted attention, and a desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Boarding can be had on reasonable terms, by the week or year.

JAMES H. CLARK.

N. B. He has also received, a large and elegant asssortment of new GOODS.

Concord, March 4, 1824. 96

New Assortment.

THE subscriber has very recently received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

Dry Goods, *Cutlery, and*
Hard-Ware, *Domestics;*

which, with the assortment he expects to receive in a short time, will enable him to sell at satisfactory prices. The public are respectfully invited to call, and examine for themselves.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Aug. 16, 1823. 70

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch. EDWD. CRESS.

Dissolution.

I HAVE declined acting as a partner with John Murphy, in the mercantile business in Concord, with his consent, and have relinquished all claims to any part or portion of the profits of the concern of Murphy & Sutton. 98

March 22, 1824. NATH'L. SUTTON.

New Store, in Concord.

THE subscriber has formed a Copartnership with William Brown, in the mercantile business, at Concord, Cabarrus county, North-Carolina, under the firm of *Murphy & Brown*; where they are openig a fresh assortment of

Dry Goods, Cutlery and Hardware,

selected with much care, in Philadelphia and New-York, and bought on the best terms. They design to continue the business at Concord for some years; and as Mr. Murphy will visit the northern cities annually, to procure supplies, their assortment will be general; and will be disposed of at fair prices for cash, or on credit, to punctual customers. Their friends and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

John Murphy,

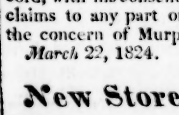
Has also, at his store in Salisbury, a large assortment of GOODS, to suit citizens, town and country people; to be disposed of unusually low for cash, or country produce.

Coach Making.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for the very liberal patronage he has received in his line of business; and informs them, that he has procured a number of workmen from Philadelphia and New-York, which enables him to finish work in a style rarely seen in the western part of the state. He also has a continual supply of materials, of the best quality and most fashionable patterns. He intends keeping constantly on hand, at reduced prices for cash only, Sulkies, Stick and Pannel Gigs, Charlotees, Coachees, Landaus, Phætons, Barouches, Landaulets, Caravans, and Mail Stages, of a superior construction. Repairs done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. Orders from a distance thankfully received, and punctually attended to. J. G. MORSE.

Charlotte, March 1, 1824. 96

THE WELL KNOWN JACK,
PALLIFOX,



LATE the property of Judge Murphey, will stand the ensuing season (commencing on the 10th of March, and ending on the 15th of August) at my stable on Sugar Creek, seven miles south-west from Charlotte; and will be let to mares at three dollars the single leap, cash at the time of service; five dollars the season, payable 15th October next; and 10 dollars to insure a mare with foal, which will be considered due whenever it is ascertained that the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

To those acquainted with Pallifox, and have raised mules from him, it would be useless to add any thing more; suffice to state, he is a sure foal-getter, and his mules are large and likely. Great care will be taken, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

JAMES DINKINS.

February 25, 1824 8it'03

Lots in Lincolnton.

ON Wednesday, the 12th May next, will commence the sale of a number of lots in Lincolnton, N. C. and will continue from day to day till finished. Terms, a credit of twelve months upon bonds with approved security. 3it'3

April 1, 1824. BY COMMISSIONERS.

BY SATURDAY'S MAIL.

A caucus of 106 of the members of the New-York Legislature, has nominated Col. *Samuel Young* as a candidate for Governor, in opposition to Gov. Yates, the present incumbent of that office. This rejection of Gov. Yates is a just consequence of his jesuitical and equivocating conduct, in relation to the Electoral bill.

This affair is said to be a decisive expression against the *caucus* candidate for President. It is said Col. Young favors Mr. Clay's pretensions to the Presidency.

Imprisonment for debt.—The bill, which has been before the Senate of the United States for some time, to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed that body on the 9th inst. by a vote of 24 to 19. The National Intelligencer seems to be pretty confident it will also pass the House of Representatives.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 10.

Cotton bagging, prime, 42 inch, 22 a 24; cotton, sea-island, lb. 20 a 25; do. upland new, 12 a 15; Santee, 19 a 21; coffee, Havanna green, best 22; inferior, 20; corn, prime, per bushel, 37 a 38; flour, barrel, fresh, $6½.

North-Carolina state bank bills, 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 3 a 3½ per do.; bills on New-York, Philadelphia and Boston, 60 days sight, 1 per cent. dist.; 30 days, ½ per cent. dist.; 10 days, par.

Cotton.—The last week transactions in Uplands were not larger than usual, and prices are steady. Confidence is, however, strong in the article, and there is not a prospect of a decline, nor do we believe much probability of an advance.—*City Gazette.*

A whale about thirty feet long came into New Haven harbor, on Sunday, and remained sporting and *spouting* about during the election on Monday. The New Haven papers intimate that his Whaleship was giving lectures in the art of speaking, to some of their young bar-room politicians.

The communication from the Grand Jury of Davidson county, came too late for insertion this week: it shall have a conspicuous place in our next.

Last Notice!

THE executors of D. Cress, sen. dec'd. for the second and last time, give notice to all those indebted to the estate, either by note or book account, to come forward and make prompt payment, against the 5th day of May, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,
7it4 *Executors.*

Persons having claims against the estate, wil do us a favor by calling for settlement.

JOSHUA GAY,
EDW. CRESS,

March 17, 1824. *Executors.*

THE WELL KNOWN JACK,
DOLPHIN,

LATELY owned in South Carolina, will stand at our stable, one mile and a half from Concord, North Carolina, every day in the week, Sunday excepted, thro'out the season; the season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 20th of July.

Dolphin will be let to mares at 10 dollars the season (but may be discharged with 8, if paid within the season,) 5 dollars the single leap, (to be paid down,) and 15 dollars to insure, the insurance money to be paid when the mare is discovered to be with foal, or is parted with by the person putting her. Particular care will be taken of mares left, in preventing accidents, &c.

ASA THOMPSON,
GEORGE URY.

Concord, Jan. 23, 1824. 13i'03

Mansion Hotel,

SALISBURY, NORTH-CAROLINA, BY
EDWARD YARBROUGH:

WHO respectfully informs the public, and his friends, that he has taken the extensive and elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court-House, (lately occupied by Mr. James Huie.) The convenience of this situation for business, is equal to any in the place. The House contains a number of private rooms, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders; the Stables are equal, if not superior, to any in the place, and attended to by obliging and attentive Hostlers; his table and bar, will be supplied with the best the market affords; and the regulations of his House, such as he hopes will give entire satisfaction to those who may think proper to call on him: and he assures them, that no pains shall be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

February 24, 1824. 95

Wholesale HAT Store,

279 *King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.*

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab

Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and cortes shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic water proof; men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushes, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13it12

Ne Plus Ultra!

I CALL peremptorily on those indebted to me, to make *settlement*. I have discovered patience to be a quality of the mind, that is not much improved by the exercise thereof.....I shall attend on *Wednesdays*, in Charlotte, until May. I hope I shall not be compelled to expose those who are disposed to profit by *Stat-lam's. Verbum sat.* J. TORRENCE.

March, 1824. 3it92

UNITED STATES' LAWS.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the Territory of Florida, by an act of the Seventeenth Congress, entitled "An act amending, and supplementary to, the Act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the Territory of Florida, and to provide for the survey and disposal of the public lands in Florida, be, and the same is hereby, extended and enlarged, until the first day of January next, when the commissioners for ascertaining claims and titles to the lands aforesaid, shall make a return of their proceedings to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be laid before Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the claimant or claimants shall not be required to produce, in evidence, a deraignment of title from the original grantee or patentee, but the exhibition of the original title papers, agreeably to the fourth section of an act, passed the eighth of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled "An act for ascertaining claims and titles to lands within the Territory of Florida," with the deed or devise, to the claimant, and the office abstract or abstracts of the intermediate conveyances for the last ten years preceding the surrender of Florida to the United States; and, where they cannot be produced, their absence being satisfactorily accounted for, shall be sufficient evidence of the right of the claimant or claimants to the land so claimed as against the United States; *Provided*, The claim be defined in quantity, and the amount does not exceed the quantity limited in the second section of the act which this is intended to extend: *And Provided*, The conditions required by the laws and ordinances of the Spanish government, and the treaty between Spain and the United States, shall have been complied with.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That no person shall be taken and deemed to be an actual settler, within the provision of the "Act amending, and supplementary to, an act for ascertaining claims and titles to land in the Territory of Florida," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, unless such person, or those under whom he claims the title, shall have been in the cultivation, or occupation, of the land, at and before the period of the cession.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of which this is an amendment, as authorizes the Secretary of said commissioners to demand and receive from the claimants ten cents per hundred words for recording titles to land, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the former Secretaries, or those who may now be Secretaries, to the said Boards of Commissioners, who shall have received their salary of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, from the Treasury of the United States, which is, by law, declared to be their full compensation, shall be, and they are hereby, required to pay over respectively, to the Commissioners, conformably with the provisions of the original law, all such fees as have been demanded, and received by them, which shall be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Commission.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the acts of which this is amendatory, as makes void all claims not filed before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and it shall be lawful for claims to be filed any time previous to the first day of September next; but all and every claim not filed by that time, shall be held and deemed void and of none effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, or who may hereafter be appointed, who has performed, and shall hereafter perform, the duties assigned him, shall receive, from the first Monday in February until the first day of January next, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum, in full compensation for his services.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Vice President of the U. States and
President of the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the better organization of the District Courts of the United States, within the State of Alabama.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Alabama shall be, and the same is hereby, divided into two Districts, in manner following, to wit: That part thereof composing the counties of Jackson, Decatur, Madison, Limestone, Lauderdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Morgan, Blount, St. Clair, Jefferson, Walker and Marion, shall compose one District, to be called the Northern District of Alabama; and the residue thereof, shall compose another District, to be called the Southern District of Alabama.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be two terms of the District Court for the Southern District, held at Mobile, in each year, to begin on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, and the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in October; and one term at Cahawba, in each year, to begin on the third Monday in June; and one term of the District Court, for the Northern District, shall be held in Huntsville, in each year, to begin on the second Monday in July; and the District Judge of the United States, for the State of Alabama, is hereby required to hold the Courts aforesaid, and furthermore, to hold one or more special terms, at Cahawba and at Huntsville, in each year, if, in his opinion, the business of the Court shall require it to be done.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the third Monday in December, in each year, shall be a return day for writs and executions, returnable to the said District Court at Cahawba; and the second Monday in January, in each year, shall be a return day for writs and executions returnable to the said District Court at Huntsville; and the parties to such suits as shall be so returned, shall make up their pleadings under such rules as the Court shall prescribe, in order to have the causes so returned, in a state for trial at the next regular term.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes pending in the said District Court at Mobile and Cahawba shall be adjourned and continued from the times heretofore prescribed by law for holding said Courts, respectively, to the times appointed by this act: and all recognizances and process of every description, made returnable to the former terms of holding said Courts, respectively, shall be returned to the terms herein established, and be as valid as if the time of holding the same had not been changed,

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all causes, at law or in chancery, pending in the said District Courts at Mobile and Cahawba, in which the defendant or defendants resided, in the Northern District, at the time of serving the process, shall be transferred to the District Court for the said Northern District, established by this act, and be proceeded in, adjudged, and determined, in the same manner as if originally commenced in said Court; and it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the said District Courts at Mobile and Cahawba, to transmit, by some safe conveyance, to the Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District, the original papers in all such causes, together with a transcript of all proceedings had therein.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be brought, in either of the Courts aforesaid, not of a local nature, shall be brought only in the District where the defendant shall reside; but if there be more than one defendant, and some of them reside in the Northern, and some in the Southern District, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ to the other, on which he shall endorse that it is part of a suit brought in the District from which it is sent; and the said writs, when executed and returned, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judge of said Courts shall appoint a Clerk of the District Court of the Northern District, who shall reside, and keep his office, and the records and documents appertaining thereto, at the place of holding said Court: be entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the Clerks of the Southern District, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Attorney heretofore appointed for the District of Alabama, shall be the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama; and there shall be a District Attorney appointed for the Northern District of Alabama, who shall hold his appointment for the same term, be subject to the same duties, and receive the same salary, fees, and emoluments, allowed to the District Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That, should the Judge fail to attend at the time and place of holding any of the Courts herein mentioned, before the close of the third day of the term, the business thereof shall stand adjourned to the next term.

Approved: *Washington, March* 10, 1824.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the military service of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, to wit:

For pay of the army, and subsistence of officers, nine hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and seven dollars and five cents, including the sum of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars, for the pay and subsistence of the officers and cadets belonging to the Military Academy at West Point;

For subsistence, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty-one thousand six hundred dollars, two hundred and sixty-nine thousand three hundred and forty-seven dollars;

For forage for officers, thirty-six thousand one hundred and twenty-three dollars;

For the recruiting service, in addition to an unexpended balance, of sixteen thousand dollars, thirteen thousand four hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses for the recruiting service, sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars;

For the purchasing department, in addition to the amount of clothing on hand, one hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents;

For the purchase of woollens, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, in advance for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, twenty thousand dollars;

For the Medical and Hospital Department, in addition to supplies on hand, and an unexpended balance, both amounting to twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars, ten thousand dolls.;

For the Quartermaster General's Department, in addition to an unexpended balance of thirty-five thousand dollars, two hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars;

For the purchase of Gridley's farm, ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, said farm shall not be purchased unless the said farm shall be procured for said ten thousand dollars;

For the contingencies of the army, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the National Armories, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For the current expenses of the Ordnance service, forty-two thousand dollars;

For Pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-nine cents;

For the pensions to the invalids, to the commutation pensioners, and to the widows and orphans, three hundred and thirteen thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and forty-two cents;

For arrearages in the War Department, prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twenty-six dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however*, That no money appropriated by this act, shall be paid to any person, for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable: *Provided, further*, That nothing in this section contained, shall extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury Notes, received by such person, to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld, in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent or attorney, to report forthwith to the Agent of the Treasury Department the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said Agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent, and his securities.

Approved: *Washington, March* 10, 1824.

Writing Paper,

FOR sale at this office, by the ream; foolscap at three dollars, and pot at two dollars and fifty cents, per ream.

Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke county, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day.....viz.

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821.

One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. for do.

One do. John Smally, 60 acres, lying on the head of Muddy creek, for 1821.

For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Kain creek.

One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the wates of Muddy creek.

One do. James M'Cown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. Thomas M'Cown, 140 acres, lying on do.

One do. Thomas M'Kenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinvall.

One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Jacob Johnson, 260 acres, lying on mun Loose creek.

For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. David Singerfelt, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander M'Combs, of New-York, 13,550 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAIN, *Sheriff.*

March 21, 1824 8it05

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the first day of April, 1824.

Maj. Thos. Alexander	John Hart
Silas Alexander	Jonathan Harris.
Edwin L. Alexander	Wm. Jamison
Joel B. Alexander	Phill Johnson.
Zenas Alexander	Matilda King
James Alexander	John Knox
Amos Alexander	Hugh Keenan.
Mathew Alexander	John Laney
Stephen Alexander.	H. C. Labatt
Daniel Eivens	Ellenty Loror
Mary Bodkin	David Lawing
Martin Butner	Hiram D. Livesay, 2.
Wm. Bigham	Wm. Maxwell
Hiram Baldwin, 2.	Alexander M'Rae
Wm. B. Cox	Phillemon Morris
Wm. Cook	Andrew M'Miken
Sarah Cathey	John Martin
Malcum D. Cannon	James M'Corkle
Col. David Carr	Elizabeth M'Intire
Job Cannon	John M'Cullah
John Carelock	B. L. Miller
James Copps	Hugh M'Kain
Miss Susan M. G. Clark	Henry Marks
John Crowell	H. M'Dowell
David Crenshaw	John Monteith.
John Casten	Caleb M. Norwood
John Crye.	Hugh Neely.
Harvey Drake	Robt. Parks.
Jane Dunn	Miss Catharine Ross
John Denby, 2	John Robison
Robert Davidson	Peter Rape
John N. Davis.	Thomas Russel.
Charles Elms.	Reuben Shores
Fanny, belonging to Mrs. M'Kee	John Smith
	Seth Sexton
Geo. Farley.	Joseph Stint
John T. Gilmore	Sarah Stevens
James Gibson.	Joshua P. Smith
Alexander Hogan	Wm. Sammons.
Mr. Holmes	Milly Todd
Solomon Harris, 2	Ebin Trull
Elam Hunter	Aley Tatton
Elizabeth Howarth, 2	John Todd.
Robert Harris	Matthew Wallace, 3
Samuel Hennigan	James Walling
Messrs. R. G. and S. B Howard	Thomas Williamson
	Martha Walker
John L. Henderson	Wm. Wynans
Miles M. Hill	John Wilson.
Alfred Harris	

WM. SMITH, *P. M.*

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and Finley, *vs.* Charles P. Gordon, Zacharah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas T. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon; Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are the inhabitants of another state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, requiring the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Wilkes, at the court-house in Wilkesboro', on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte. O. BARRETT, c. m. e.

Price adv. $2. it'03

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw *vs* John S. M'Curdy; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of April next, to replevy, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered up against him, and execution awarded accordingly. Test: M. HUNT, c. c. c.

Price advt. $4. i'04

Wrapping Paper,

OF a good quality, for sale at this office; some at one dollar twenty-five cents, and a larger kind at two dollars, per ream.

THE MUSE.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE.

AN ANCIENT PROPHECY.

Attributed to a celebrated Low-Dutch wizzard, an ancestor of the Heer Von Buehrenn, who is no wizzard, of New-Amsterdam, now first done into English by a learned rabbi of that famous place.

When daws shall pluck the eagle's plumes,
And nations' halls be caucus rooms;
When treasury wits and treasury pens
Shall transform units into tens,
And by a turn of magic more,
Produce a hundred from a score;
When Binns shall prove that black is white,
And Ritchie show that wrong is right;
When Elliot's read by old or young,
Or Noah learns the English tongue;
When Frick shall cease to be a dunce,
And Gales can blow five ways at once;
When Congressmen, both high and low,
To galleries act a raree show,
And with a juggler's tricks and slights,
Filch from the People all their rights;
When a Dutch conjuror shall stand,
With puppet strings in either hand,
And at one pull dance Senates grey,
At Washington and Albany:
Then shall it haply come to pass,
The forest shall obey an ass;
While, forc'd by reptile rats to yield,
The conquering lion quits the field:
Then haply shall the goose have power
To make the eagle droop and cower;
Then Crawford on the throne shall sit him,
And be our king.....IF folks *permit* him.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.

SIGNS OF RAIN;

An excuse for not accepting the invitation of a Friend to make an Excursion with him.

An Original Poem, by the late Dr. Jenner.

1 The hollow winds begin to blow,
2 The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3 The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5 Last night the sun went pale to bed,
6 The moon in halos hid her head;
7 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8 For, see a rainbow spans the sky;
9 The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10 Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
11 Hark! how the chairs and tables crack,
12 Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13 Loud quacks the ducks, the peacocks cry;
14 The distant hills are looking nigh.
15 How restless are the snorting swine,
16 The busy flies disturb the kine;
17 Low o'er the grass the swallow wings;
18 The cricket, too, how sharp he sings:
18 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20 Sits, wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21 Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
22 And nimbly catch the th' incautious flies;
23 The glow-worms, numerous and bright,
24 Illum'd the dewy dell last night.
25 At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26 Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27 The whirling wind the dust obeys,
28 And in the rapid eddy plays;
29 The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
30 And in a russet coat is drest,
31 Though June, the air is cold and still;
32 The pallow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33 My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34 Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast;
35 And see, yon rooks, how odd their flight,
36 They imitate the gliding kite,
37 And seem precipitate to fall,
38 As if they felt the piercing ball.
39 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow;
40 Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.

EPIGRAM.

Joe prais'd his friend (who chang'd his state)
For binding fast himself and kate,
In union so divine;
Wedlock's the end of life, he cri'd:
Too true, alas! said Jack, and sigh'd—
'Twill be the end of mine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The TIGER and ALLIGATOR.

An interesting anecdote, related by the captain of a Devenport Guineaman.—The bosom of the ocean was extremely tranquil, and the heat, which was now intolerable, had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of the Congo—however, myself and Johnson were deterred from it from the apprehension of sharks—many of which we had observed in the progress of our voyage, and these very large. At lenght, Campbell alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going overboard—and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, dashed into the watery element, and swam some distance from the vessel; when we on the deck saw an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable, and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who, like myself, affirmed the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized a loaded carbine, to shoot the poor fellow before he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited with horror the tragedy we anticipated—yet, willing to do all in our power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted, and we fired two shots at the approaching alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hail stones on a turtle penthouse, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece, and the noise of the blacks from the sloop, soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger; he saw the creature making for him, and with the strength and skill he was master of, made for the shore. And now the moment arrived in which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, while closely pursued by the alligator, a fierce and ferocious tiger sprang towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour himself. At this awful moment Campbell was preserved. The eager tiger, by overleaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster.

A conflict then ensued—the water was coloured with blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under the water, so that the victory was presently obtained, for the tiger's death was now effected. They both sunk to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had completely sobered him; but the moment he leaped on the deck, fell on his knees and returned thanks to the Providence who had so protected him; and what is most singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, has never been seen the least intoxicated, nor had been heard to utter a single oath.

The following beautiful description is from an article in Knight's *Quarterly Magazine*, a London periodical publication, which is graced by the compositions of the celebrated T. MOORE:

"The most beautiful object in the world, it will be allowed, is a beautiful woman. But who that can analyze his feelings, is not sensible that she owes her fascination less to grace of outline and delicacy of color, than to a thousand associations which, often unperceived by ourselves, connect those qualities with the source of our existence, with the nourishment of our infancy, with the passions of our youth, with the hopes of our age, with elegance, with vivacity, with tenderness, with the strongest of natural instincts, with the dearest of social ties?"

'Wild geese.—When wild geese are tamed, they will join with a flock of domestic geese, but at the usual time of migration, are very apt to join any flock which approaches near them in their passage.'

William's Hist. Vt. p. 136.

A number of years since, a farmer in Massachusetts shot at a flock of wild geese that was passing over to the south, and broke the wing of one of them. He kept and domesticated the goose, until it was apparently as tame as any one from our common flocks. The ensuing spring he neglected to clip her wings, and she flew away in a flock that was passing to the north, and he conceived her lost. The next autumn, however, when a very large flock was returning to the south, eleven detached themselves, and alighted in the farmer's yard. They proved to be one old and ten young ones. The old was the same that left him in the spring.—*Hartford Mercury.*

River on fire.—Calf river, in Tennessee, lately exhibited the curious spectacle of flames arising from its bed. In boring some salt wells, the workmen struck upon a vein of sulphureous gas, which found a vent through the surrounding water. A torch was applied, and a column of fire rose *forty feet*, from the middle of the river. The effect of the light on the clouds is said to have been strikingly beautiful.

A youth of 18, student of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, has been tried and convicted of swindling, by obtaining a copy of Virgil under a fictitious name, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. He delivered his own defence, which was very ingenious, but, unhappily, unsupported by evidence.